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N Kiplangat, Mutahi; Kipkoech, Albert; Otieno Juma, Thomas

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Residence Structural Composition and Implementation of Nyumba Kumi Policing Initiative in Kericho County, Kenya

¹ Mutahi N Kiplangat, ² Albert Kipkoech, ³ Dr. Thomas Otieno Juma

^{1,3} Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Kabianga, Kericho, Kenya

² Mount Kenya University, Thika, Kenya

Corresponding Author: Mutahi N Kiplangat

Abstract

Despite the establishment of Nyumba Kumi initiative and concerted efforts by government and interested stakeholders to cushion crime in order to *flatten* or ameliorate insecurity curve, crime and social disorder continues unabated in Kenya. The designers of *Nyumba Kumi Initiative* (NKI) had in mind a solution package for criminal behavior and acts of terrorism in diverse Kenyan localities by encouraging constant interaction and sharing of information by every NKI cell member in a bid to monitor security threats early enough by providing information to the local administration and security organs for quick mitigation. The non – responsiveness yet massive government involvement and budgets towards the NKI policy makes the whole concept and practice an issue of academic interest worth re-investigation. In many upcoming cities in Kenya, experiencing growth of urbanization and national development, there are signs of complexity and multiplicity of criminal offences and actions raising questions whether the initiative is yet to achieve its set objectives. This study sought to find out relationship between Residence Structural Composition and implementation of Nyumba Kumi community policing initiative in Kericho County, Kenya. Theoretically, this study was guided by Social Capital Theory and Broken Windows Theory. Descriptive and correlation research design was adopted; the study used both qualitative and quantitative data. A target population was

1,842 household in the four villages. A simple random technique was used to get information from sample size of 328 household members distributed proportionately across the villages in Nyagacho in the case of probability sampling. Purposive sampling technique was used to get information from National Administrative Officers in the area (Chief and Assistant Chief) and four chairpersons of Nyumba Kumi initiative in the area. Descriptive statistics and measures of association were used to examine the relationship between independent and dependent variables. It was followed by analysis using inferential statistics such as regression analysis to examine the effects of independent variables on the Nyumba Kumi security initiative. Presentation of qualitative data was done inform of themes, figures and tables. Residence Structural Composition (Diverse ethnicities/tribes, professionals, and age) was found to have a significant relationship with implementation of Nyumba Kumi implementation (0.00, $P < 0.05$). Residence Structural Composition was concluded to have significant effect in implementation of Nyumba Kumi initiative. National Government Administrators are central in facilitation of Nyumba Kumi initiative in Nyagacho area. The study recommends that local administration ought to involve more aggregate populace make the implementation of the Nyumba Kumi Policing initiative work.

Keywords: Community Policing, Nyumba Kumi Community Policing, Nyumba Kumi Initiative, Residence Structural Composition, Community Based Policing

Introduction

There have been rapid developments in the police-citizen relations over the last few decades in the world, garnering scholarly interest in studying and examining this phenomenon. Accelerated cooperation between the police and citizenry has led to Community Policing (CP), both as a practice and a security management policy tool (Harden, 2020). A large part of this development has been necessitated by the need to keep our cities safe, as well as the police's realization that without citizen cooperation, they can only achieve little in matters security (Xia *et al.* 2023) ^[26]. Though Community Based Policing (CBP)

has been taunted as a new dispensation in policing, little data reflects the success of the strategy as far as reduction of crime is concerned (Thenga & Justice, 2018). Reports have failed to definitively describe Nyumba Kumi initiative as successful style of policing leaving gap for research to be done on its gains as an all-time crime reduction method (Ogutu, 2017). Several researchers have concluded that Community Policing (CP) is necessary in building trust mainly in metropolitan cities and low-income settlements where crime is ripe (Mburu & Helbich, 2017). Reports have failed to definitively describe Nyumba Kumi initiative as successful style of policing leaving gap for research to be done on its gains as an all-time crime reduction method (Sambaiga, 2022) ^[23]. Several researchers have concluded that CP is necessary in building trust mainly in metropolitan cities and low-income settlements where crime is ripe (Lwanga, 2023) ^[12]. It is important to understand that NKI is a policing in which police and citizens take central role in the affairs of security by collaborating in information and strategies. It emanates from the background realization that traditional policing alone cannot guarantee nor create safe communities and likewise without grassroots information in closely knit environments infested with crime networks, new approaches to policing intended by NKI tend to yield better results.

The issue of security, particularly concerning police-citizen relations and community-based policing (CBP), continues to be a pressing concern in both developed and developing countries. Recent research in the US has shown the persistent problems with police shootings in minority communities. For example, studies have looked at how instances of police brutality against Black and other minority groups have caused widespread protests and public indignation, underscoring a serious breakdown in public-police confidence. The necessity of improving police-community relations and reforming police tactics has been highlighted by these incidents (Goff, Shih, & Crandall, 2020) ^[8]. A larger worry of racial inequality and police accountability in the United States is reflected in this circumstance (MacDonald & Stokes, 2022) ^[13].

In Europe, police departments are more often torn between upholding the law and tackling more general social problems like poverty, inequality, and public safety. Empirical research conducted recently has looked at how police in various European nations deal with these difficulties. Police departments are frequently asked to do tasks that are typically the domain of social services, such dealing with homelessness or mental health emergencies, according to research by Baier, Aitken, and Anderson (2021) ^[3]. The core function of the police should continue to be focused on law enforcement, according to some research, while others support a larger involvement for the police in community safety efforts (FRA, 2022) ^[6].

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while others support a larger involvement for the police in community safety efforts (FRA, 2022) ^[6]. The drive for democratic norms in Latin America has made the job of police in maintaining public safety even more challenging. The conflict between enhancing police legitimacy and bolstering democratic governance has been the subject of recent research. While many Latin American governments have made CBP a key policy, its implementation has been uneven, with some countries effectively creating community trust while others continue to struggle with corruption and human rights breaches (Micozzi *et al.*, 2021) ^[14]. The results imply that effective CBP tactics need to strike a balance between attempts to improve the legitimacy and accountability of the police and political pledges to democratic principles.

In Africa, new security challenges, such as terrorism, organized crime, and political instability, have led to increased scrutiny of police forces and their roles in maintaining peace and order (Nzai, & Makokha, 2024) ^[18]. Empirical studies have highlighted how some African governments use police forces as instruments of political control, undermining the legitimacy of the police and exacerbating public mistrust. Studies by Adeyemi (2021) ^[1] and Osei-Tutu and Sutherland (2022) ^[20] stressed the need for more citizen-focused policing strategies that prioritize accountability and transparency to regain public trust. Despite these challenges, some scholars argue that CBP initiatives in certain African countries have shown promise in strengthening community ties and improving police legitimacy (Hassan & Olayemi, 2023) ^[9]. Although several existing studies focus on examining policing strategies in the context of urban areas, it is equally of importance to contribute to literature and research by examining the determinants of implementation of Nyumba Kumi initiative as a security management tool. It would not only promote understanding of CP from a cost-benefit dimension, but also widen comprehension into what factors shape the success or failure of CP.

Like many other countries globally, Kenya too has adopted CBP. The country has been moved by various security challenges and nightmares, making it adopt a change model in its security tenet (Mohamed, 2021). Soaring unemployment rates coupled with high living standards that go in only one direction over the years-up has led to the emergence of new and increased criminal activities and trends. It is said that the continuous changing circumstances in our society has seen more sophisticated forms of crime committed (Albrecht & Kyed, 2015). Because of these trends, Kenya was forced to come up with structures that assist community members in looking for the best way to protect themselves and their property. In this regard, the state in early 2000s embraced a policing methodology that embeds community participation in matters security. This CP was known as 'Nyumba Kumi'. Implementation of the Nyumba Kumi initiative kicked off in 2001 by establishing community policing units in Kibra Nairobi, parts of Kisumu and Mombasa (Muia, 2019). From study by Owino and Moi (2024) ^[21], the principles of collective efficacy theory are borrowed by community policing, which emphasizes the value of community participation in upholding order, where mutual trust and common norms among citizens enhance their ability to deter crime. Drawing on social cognitive theory, it also supported by social cohesion theory as it promotes strong social ties and collaboration between the

police and the community, as well as the growth of trust through reinforcement and reciprocal behaviors. Kenyan policing has been defined over the years by law enforcement that prioritizes crime prevention through reactive policing techniques. The Kenyan public has consistently denounced this policing approach. In order to confront persistent crime and unrest, many governments worldwide started involving the community with the police towards the close of the 20th century (Muchira, 2016).

While the professional model viewed police as law enforcement agents, community policing also known as Nyumba Kumi initiative in Kenya argues that the police should look beyond the law enforcement model to identify the conditions that generate crime and come up with solutions to eradicate it, this new way of thinking is intended to look at a crime at a more holistic view it (Godia, & Muna, 2024) ^[7]. For Nyumba Kumi initiative, stopping crimes is not pronouncing its end, but a means to eliminating the factors that motivates it, effective policing ought not only to apprehend criminals, but to get rid of the social conditions that mutate into the vice (Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government. 2020) ^[15]. By doing away with the factors that lead to crime, police can prevent future crime, hence reducing the tally for crimes in society (Samwel, 2021).

Statement of the Problem

Over the past few decades there has been a marked increase of crime index in Kenya and across many developing countries globally. Most of the crimes are due to socio – eco – political issues while some are contributed by globalization necessitating and related factors in addition to many other factors at play. This exacerbates crime to high levels, a situation which, without proper measures makes insecurity untenable. Kericho County specifically Nyagacho has been affected by a number of such security incidences including; robbery with violence, mugging, and rape among other forms of crime in the past five years that have reached media houses, based buzzard's situation sometime perpetrators are found while others are not. In some circumstances the perpetrators are killed by public through mob justice or police Special Forces. Despite availability of police force the number of police in the entire County is one police to 1000 people making the police force unable to tame the crime alone. The Government project community policing was introduced to curb insecurity incidences but it has not achieved its set objective of flattening the insecurity curve. In addition, the Government introduced Nyumba Kumi Community Policing Initiative in an effort to pilot it with Community Based Policing (CBC).

Theoretical Review

This paper was anchored on Social Capital Theory and Broken Windows Theory in explaining how NKI can be approached.

Social Capital Theory

Social Capital Theory was developed by several scholars, but the concept is most commonly associated with Pierre Bourdieu (1980), James Coleman (1988), and Robert Putnam (1990s). It highlights the importance of social networks, reciprocity, and trust in promoting group action and the welfare of communities. The underpinnings of the theory are quite pertinent to Kenya's Nyumba Kumi

community policing system since it emphasizes the value of strong social ties between neighbors in order to improve security and lower crime. In order to create a network of social capital that discourages criminal activity, the Nyumba Kumi program, which translates to "Ten Homes," encourages neighbors to work together, exchange information, and develop trust. The theory argues that social relationships can be utilized as resources which in the long term lead to accumulation and development of human capital. (Kapferer, 2017) gave a more popular definition of the theory as; social capital is any feature in a social relationship, which produces benefits. According to Onyx and Bullen (2000), the theory is based on five foundations: associations or networks different in size which develop among groups and individuals; the trust to start initiatives in the society on full expectations that other members of society will respond according to expectation; reciprocity which assumes that the kindness or service you extend to others in society will be returned someday; social unwritten values guiding societal behavior will prevail; and there will be collective as well as participative tendencies from all members of the society in what is done collectively. In applying the theory to the Kenyan security situation, crime comes about because of weak social controls and low ability to adequately incorporate informal outside parties (the community) in law enforcement activities (Field, 2003). What is more, social capital has additionally been connected to explore and clarify why CP is more fruitful in a few spots than others.

Broken Windows Theory (BWT)

Benefiting from and arguing also from Broken Windows Theory (BWT), it is argued that in the neighbourhood, there is a dimly lit area. A tiny group of anti-socials congregates there at night for a drinking session under the cover of darkness. If the association fails to solve this issue, the chances are that the space will begin to draw more anti-socials. Furthermore, when shattered windows are not repaired, it implies a lack of informal social control. Informal social control encompasses behaviours such as conforming to social standards and acting as a bystander when a crime is committed that is not controlled by the law (Pandey and Raj Pathak, 2021) ^[22].

As adduced by the proponents (Aktualisiert and von Wicket, 2023) ^[2]; The Broken Windows Theory was developed by James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling. According to the two authors, the broken window must be repaired as quickly as possible to prevent further destruction in the neighborhood and an increase in the crime rate. Destruction in urban areas is therefore inextricably linked to crime and causes it. A seemingly harmless phenomenon can therefore have serious consequences. Wilson and Kelling had a major influence on the American policing strategies of the time. In their studies, they focused on police foot patrols as a method of policing. Although their studies proved that foot patrols had no effect on crime rates, they demonstrated that the presence of police made neighborhood residents feel safer. Wilson and Kelling take up Zimbardo's study results and conclude: *"Untended property becomes fair game for people out for fun or plunder and even for people who ordinarily would not dream of doing such things and who probably consider themselves law-abiding."*

Broken windows in relation to policing was discovered by George Kelling and a colleague in what they regarded to be

clear proof of its effectiveness in the localities with anti – social crimes targeting the very residence. Observing the same, it can be attributed to Giuliani's farewell in 2001 message in New York of a successful policing strategy. Broken Windows in Pandey and Raj-Pathak reiteration of the proponents can thus be viewed from "any apparent indicators of crime and civil disorder, such as broken windows, loitering, public drinking, and transportation fare evasion, create an urban atmosphere that promotes even more crime and disorder, according to the broken windows theory" (Wilson & Kelling, 1982) ^[10]. Broken windows policing according to Charlotte Ruhl aims to keep low-level criminality under control in order to avoid wider chaos. From a more theoretical point of view, the following factors best help explain why the state of the urban environment might affect crime level; conformity and social norms, the presence or lack of routine monitoring, social signaling, and and signal crime.

Pandey and Raj Pathak further posits that, "The broken windows theory replaced the assumption that we were too busy to see street-level prostitution, panhandling or graffiti," he explained. Their argument connects a community's dysfunction and incivility to the later prevalence of serious crime. Throughout the 1990s, the broken windows theory had a significant impact on police policy, which has remained relevant into the twenty-first century. The approach was most famously applied under the guidance of Police Commissioner William Bratton in New York City. He and others believed that the New York City Police Department's strong order-maintenance techniques were to blame for the city's remarkable fall in crime rates throughout the 1990s.

Literature Review

This paper reviewed the following literature in relation to Nyumba Kumi Policing drawing from the study objectives being translated as themes for content analysis. In a quick overview, the rapid rise of insecurity in Kenya coupled with the challenge of new and upcoming security problems such as terrorism, radicalization of the youth and formation of vigilante groups such as Wakali Kwanza, Wakali Wao, 40 Brothers and the Mombasa Republican Council have jolted the government to institute new security measures. It is good to note as asserted by Nzau and Guyo (2018) ^[19] that; the dynamic nature of insecurity and mitigation strategies cannot be adequately understood without comparing the present conjuncture and the past experiences. This calls for a paradigm shift on matters security in the country in order to enhance protection of organizations, individuals and their property at large. These have pushed the the government to adopt additional mechanisms like CBP commonly referred to as Nyumba Kumi in Kenya.

In Nigeria, community policing was introduced in 2003 when some police officers were sent to United Kingdom courtesy of British Department of International Development (DFID) to study how the policing was practiced in England. Consequently, in 2004, more officers were asked to train as Community Development Officers (CDP) in Enugu.

These officers were asked to spread the message of community policing to other officers in other states (Dickson, 2017) ^[5]. Dickson has noted some challenges to the successful implementation of community policing. It includes internal resistance from police officers who

benefited from traditional policing and who prefer to keep using it than the new idea, hence not impacting the crime scale. As any good strategic security policy, CP in Kenya was intended to provide a framework for community members to assist the police and security agencies in protecting their life and property, mainly through sharing information relating insecurity with the police, chiefs and other officers of the government. It was a break away from traditional policing which for a long time patronizes the society into believing that the police were the only experts who have monopoly of knowledge and solutions to criminals' acts from detection to prosecution of criminal elements. It is a break away from policing in which police moves in after the damage is done also known as traditional policing which was based on incident occurrence to a policing that is problem based and premise community as the central pillar. Nyumba Kumi initiative in contrary strengthens common citizens by listing them as part of the policing in the drive to ensure community is safe. The study asserts that community policing stresses policing with and for the community rather than policing of the community. Security analysts contend that the Nyumba Kumi initiative can only be successful if the citizens are empowered on security matters as one way of enabling the citizens to identify criminal elements and situations threatening the security of society.

Despite, the introduction of Nyumba Kumi initiative the Kenya Police Crime Report 2018, reveal that most of the low income habitants for example Kibra, are the most insecure estates in Kenya, as over 100 crimes were committed during the period. An issue such as robbery with violence, and house break- in, among others has become the order of the day. Increased cases of crime and criminal acts reported in both town centers and in rural settings where the Nyumba Kumi initiative has been in operational for quite some time. Thus, it leaves many asking whether the initiative is achieving its set objectives, including community partnerships, problem solving, and change management. In Kericho County, Nyumba Kumi has been implemented for close to ten years. More than 5 police stations and 10 police posts have been established over the period. However, crime rates have not gone down despite these measures. In Nyagacho area of Ainamoi Sub-County, which forms the focus of this study, different insecurity challenges. They include mugging commonly known as pick pocketing, snatching of mobile phones, house break-in and incidents of robbery with violence have been reported over time. Therefore, the study's objective is to find out relationship between structure composition and implementation of Nyumba Kumi initiative in Kericho County.

Residence Structural Composition and Implementation of Nyumba Kumi

Carson and Wellman (2018) identified several approaches to community policing namely team policing, problem oriented policing, foot patrol and preventive patrol. Team policing involves a team of officers rather than individual officers who carry out the policing responsibilities in a given neighborhood. The team is under a supervisor who decides on how to divide up the work, what methods to use to cover the area and how to maximize communication with community members. The lead officer is responsible for

establishing and maintaining liaison with local communities (Giwa, 2018).

According to Skogan *et al.* (2019) in their book, focused on how the estate of Chicago in America formulated and implemented solutions to problems associated with community policing style. The authors indicated five models of solving problems in the neighborhood which ranged from gang violence to rape cases. In their work, it is evidence that when crime arose the police formed a team together with community members to address these crimes.

Rosenbaum *et al.* (2015) conducted a study to determine procedural and legitimacy justice in local village in Sweden. The study adopted a survey research design where 30 police officers and 50 citizens were selected in order to provide data for analysis. The study relied on primary data collection technique and use of telephone and interviews were the main source of obtaining data. Data was analyzed through the use of descriptive statistics and findings indicated that procedural and legitimacy justice significantly contributed to security initiative in the local village in Sweden. The study recommends that there is need to enhance procedural and legitimacy justice in order to enhance security.

Acheampong (2015) carried a study to examine on the role of community policing initiative on preventing crime in the municipality of Awutu Senya east, Ghana. The respondents used in this study were 120 and the questionnaires were administered to them in order to obtain primary data for analysis. Secondary data was obtained from the police officer through conducting interviews. The study was statistically analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics respectively. Findings indicated that Residence Structural Composition as one of the independent variable under study contributed to the reduction of crime to some extent. The study recommends that Residence Structural Composition needs to be enhanced in order to have inclusivity and this could enable inclusion of all citizens in the committees, this has been evidenced by a study of Diphoom and van Stapele (2021). The study assert that partnership structure for community policing is built on Community Policing Forums established at every level of the community with membership drawn from the community, law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders

Mlomo (2019) carried out a study seeking to determine the effect of building partnership in community policing on crime mitigation East Cape, Mthatha, South Africa, the study adopted exploratory research design. The sample size of 450 respondents was used and self-administered questionnaires were adopted in collecting primary data. Descriptive and multiple regressions were used to analyze the obtained data. From the analyzed data, the study found out that citizens from all areas who were involved in community policing were well informed and they aided in crime prevention. The study concluded that partnership between citizens and police should be encouraged in order to have Residence Structural Composition entailing representation of all interest groups in the area. Muia (2019) supports this finding by arguing that consistent dialogue at community and national level and decreasing the exclusivity of policing as a prerogative of the police and government agencies. It is a forum that pronounces communication between service providers and consumers, increasing transparency in the community and the service agencies within inclusive and voluntary problem solving schemes.

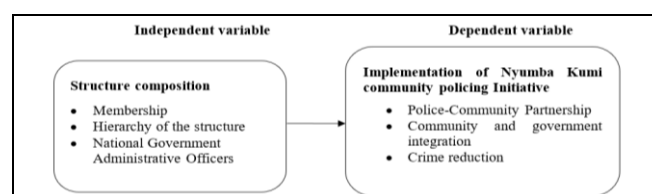
In Kenya, there are different models of the Nyumba Kumi initiatives practices in different parts of the country. The most hailed model of the initiative has been said to be that found in Likoni District. Started by the Likoni Community Development Program (LICODEP), the CBP model was launched in 2008 in Maranza village or community of Likoni District to address runaway crime. It was modeled using the Nyumba Kumi approach where members of ten to fifteen households were brought together, and the members tasked with knowing each other's movements, share information as well as keep watch at night. People were assigned on volunteer basis to keep watch through the night in the village. Each of the clustered households selected on person to the peace board. A review of the model in 2009 brought out positive results showing a general reduction in crime in the area. Number of drug seller that was a common problem in the area went down and the collaboration between the locals and the enforcement officers improved as confidence on Police officers sired trust.

Ndono, Muthama and Muigua (2019) sought to assess the effect of Nyumba Kumi initiative policing in crime prevention in Kayole estate, Kenya. The sample size comprised of 300 respondents from whom primary data was obtained by use of questionnaires. Data was analyzed by use of quantitative and qualitative questionnaires. The findings depicted that lack of youth inclusivity contributed to poor crime prevention. The study further revealed that Residence Structural Composition was composed of community members, Business Community, Religious Organizations and the Private Sector. Despite this committee meeting frequently, it did not lead to reduced crime prevention.

In another study by Okallo (2017) outlines that Residence Structural Composition is supposed to consider the youths, people living with disability and women as this provided the legitimate power and a wider spectrum as far as composition is concerned. The design of the study was descriptive. It investigated Kibera residents' perceptions on how community policing affects gender-based and sexual violence. According to the study proposal, one hundred members of the Kibera neighborhood were to participate. Ninety-seven surveys were successfully filled out. A 97% response rate is represented by this. Targeted random sampling was used in the study to choose participants. By sending the questionnaires to random respondents in the designated Kibera villages, randomization was guaranteed. The core pillar and agenda of the committee is to ensure collaboration and collective efficacy in looking for solutions to challenges within the community. The study discovered that although community policing helps combat sexual and gender-based violence, there is little proof of its implementation in real-world situations, such as Kibera.

Conceptual Framework

Illustration of conceptual framework showing connections existing between the dependent and independent variables of the study,



Source: Researcher, (2021)

Research Design

Descriptive research design was employed as it describes, explain and interpret conditions. It concerns with practices, structures different or relationship that exists, opinion held and processes that are ongoing or trends that are evident. Descriptive research design uses both qualitative and quantitative data (Siedlecki, 2020) ^[24]. To answer the questions of this study, the researcher was specifically guided by descriptive research design in investigating relationship between structure composition and implementation of the Nyumba Kumi Policing initiative in Kericho County. Kyngäs (2020) ^[11] argued that descriptive design is appropriate in studies that use both qualitative and quantitative data; thus, this study is placed well to adopt the design since this study uses both qualitative and quantitative data. The researcher deployed correlation research design to test the relationship between independent and dependent variables. Correlation research design allows for the discovery and measurement of the strength and direction of the link between independent and dependent variables without requiring the manipulation of any variables, the researcher decided to utilize it to investigate the relationship between the two variables. Without proving causation, this strategy is very helpful when examining naturally occurring correlations and figuring out how changes in one variable can be connected to changes in another (Coe *et al.* 202).

Target Population

The study was conducted in Nyagacho area of Ainamoi Sub County. According to Kenya's Population and Housing Census 2019 census Nyagacho area has 1842 households. This was the target population, including Chiefs and the Assistant Chief, village elders from the four villages in Nyagacho and Chairpersons of Nyumba Kumi from the four clusters existing in the area from which a sample was selected (KCIDP, 2018). The four villages in Nyagacho are; Baraka Kwa Musa, Mjini, Baraka Kwa Wesley and Motobo.

Research Instruments

Interview schedules and standardized questionnaires were the main tools used to obtain the data. The researcher conducted structured interviews with the Chief, Assistant Chief, Nyumba Kumi chairpersons, and the four village elders from each of the four villages in Nyagacho. In addition, questionnaires were distributed proportionately to households in each village because they cover a larger sample in a shorter amount of time and offer a well-crafted

set of questions that capture the subject of the study.

Validity and Reliability

The paper assessed both validity and reliability of the research instruments.

Validity

According to Sürücü and Maslakci (2020) ^[25] is the ability of a researcher using reliable instruments to gather relevant data they are intended to and, as a result, gauge their intended outcomes. It is the controlled precision and applicability of the conclusions made using the information gathered for the investigation. Stated differently, the degree to which the results are reflective of the factors involved is known as validity. Validity implies how well the outcome(s) of a study represent(s) true/likely findings in a study. This study considered content validity in its literature construction and discussions.

Reliability

Reliability, according to Morin *et al.* (2021) ^[16], is the capacity of the research tools to yield consistent outcomes over time when the same variables are used. It is determined by how well the instrument consistently produces the same outcomes when used again. The test-and-retest methodology was applied in this investigation. Cronbach's reliability coefficient was calculated using SPSS in order to assess the instruments' dependability. A correlation coefficient of 0.70 or greater was deemed appropriate for this investigation.

Results and Discussion

Findings for Information Sharing as a Determinant of Implementation of Nyumba Kumi Community Policing

Respondents were asked to choose a possible way in which structure composition determines implementation of Nyumba Kumi Community Policing, their desired responses were 4-Strongly Agree, 3-Agree, 2-Disagree, and 1-Strongly Disagree. Their responses were examined using descriptive statistics as well as content analysis. Mean and standard deviation were extracted from questionnaires while content analysis was obtained from interview schedule. Table below shows descriptive statics on structure composition and implementation.

Descriptive Statistics for Residence Structure Composition

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Members of Nyumba Kumi are made up of various tribes, races and of different ages	297	1.00	4.00	3.1751	.73267
The Nyumba Kumi is made up of 10 members who reside within the same area and familiar with one another	297	1.00	4.00	3.3064	.73778
Does National Government Administrators such as Chief and their Assistant facilitate Nyumba Kumi initiative	297	1.00	4.00	3.2626	.75228
A well composed structure of Nyumba Kumi can be a good tool for implementing Nyumba Kumi Community Policing initiative	297	1.00	4.00	3.4242	.78960

Source: Field data

According to table above, the members of Nyumba Kumi were significantly diverse since it was made up of various tribes, races and of different ages mean of 3.1751 (Agree). The variation of standard deviation was 0.73267 similarly low opinion on diversity of Nyumba Kumi members. Findings also indicated that Nyumba Kumi clusters were made up of 10 members who resided within the same and a representative of each household area and familiar with one another mean of 3.3064 (Agree). Variation was low in familiarity among member of Nyumba Kumi (standard deviation of 0.73778). National Government Administrators were found to adequately facilitate Nyumba Kumi initiative mean of 3.2626 (Agree). The variation was low in facilitation of Nyumba Kumi (standard deviation of 0.75228).

As per the findings, a well composed residence structure of Nyumba Kumi was a sufficient tool for implementation of Nyumba Kumi Community Policing initiative mean of 3.4242 (Agree). The variation in composition structure was low, standard deviation of 0.78960.

A response to "how is the Nyumba Kumi initiative structured in your area?" revealed that the Nyumba Kumi entailed ten members representing households within same location and an elected leader as chairperson. According to respondents¹, "At the village level is a group made up of members from ten households to form a cluster led by a chairman." Similarly, responses from other respondents were that a cluster of ten people representative of households with a chairman whose responsibility is conduct meeting and provide viable information for security purposes and other issues of concern which require the attention of security personnel. According to the respondents the relationship between community and police has significantly improved which have strengthened the

security in the area. Respondents⁵ confirmed that; "In times when we have had proper operation of nyumba kumi, our area has experienced tranquility and minimum collisions. In fact, despite Nyagacho being an urban dwelling many of us have gone on journeys without fearing breakages in our houses. Lastly, the idea of nyumba kumi has improved personal relationships between people and police which used to be very hostile."

These results concurs with Skogan, Hartnett, DuBois, Comey, Kaiser and Lovig (2019) which proposed a partnership structure for community policing that relates ten-member drawn from community, law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders. The current results not only indicates that the group is diverse but also collaborate with National Government Administrators Officers to ensure security as well as solve other issues of concern within the community.

Correlation Analysis

Residence Structural Composition	Implementation of Nyumba Kumi	
	Pearson Correlation	.368**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	297

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Residence Structural Composition had significant relationship between crime prevention strategies and implementation of Nyumba Kumi ($R = 0.00$, $P < 0.05$).

Regression Model

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.600 ^a	.360	.351	.43513	.360	41.042	4	292	.000	1.680
a. Predictors: (Constant) Residence Structure composition										
b. Dependent Variable: NKI										

There existed strong significant relationship between the determinant and implementation of Nyumba Kumi initiative ($R = 0.600$). There exists significant relationship between Residence Structural Composition and implementation of Nyumba Kumi initiative ($F_{4,292} = 41.042$, $P = 0.05$).

Summary of the Findings

Residence Structural Composition and Implementation of Nyumba Kumi Community Policing Initiative

Structure composition of Nyumba Kumi is diverse in ethnicities (tribes), professional background and age. This was made up of 10 members who resided in the same neighborhood and familiar with one another in the same area and a representative of every household. National Government Administrators Officers facilitated Nyumba Kumi initiative as they are key stakeholders and custodian of the policy. The structure of Nyumba Kumi Community Policing initiative, by the fact that it is anchored at the base of the community unit which is the household facilitate in its implementation. The response from the interview schedule indicated that information sharing and regular meetings were held by member of Nyumba Kumi so as to improve its

awareness as tool in management of security in the given area. Further, the meetings are conducted in order to put security concerns into perspective.

Conclusion

This study concludes that Residence Structural Composition has significant effect in implementation of Nyumba Kumi initiative. Diverse ethnicities/tribes, professional background and age in Residence Structural Composition of Nyumba Kumi assisted in implementation. NKI provide a knit hub of 10 households/corporate members who reside and are familiarize with one another. National Government Administrators such as Chiefs and their assistant are central in facilitation of Nyumba Kumi initiative.

Recommendation

The study recommended that the local National Administration (Chief and Assistant Chiefs) and the Village Elders should ensure that Residence Structural Composition is a representation of the all groups including the youths. Other distinct groups such as; the Faith Based Organizations through the churches, surrounding business persons whether

resident or not, and property owners need to take part in this noble course for better results. Security is a collective concern for all and all should participate in making Nyumba Kumi Policing to facilitate its implementation.

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